EAST Search History

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
S1	0	(percent adj reduction adj wrinkles) and botox	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2007/10/12 15:59
S2	484	botox	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2007/10/12 15:59
S3	17	botox and (wrinkle adj reduction)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2007/10/12 16:37
S4	1	"6265379".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2007/10/12 16:41
S5	1	"6506399".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2007/10/12 16:45
S6	1	"6143306".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2007/10/12 16:49
S7	1	"6113915".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2007/10/12 18:21
S8	1	"7140371".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2007/10/12 18:21

10656427

INVENTOR SEARCH

=> d ibib abs ind l2 1-1

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:493470 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:33843
TITLE: Method for reduction of **wrinkles**
INVENTOR(S): **Kane, Michael**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 3 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 2004115222	A1	20040617	US 2003-656427		20030905
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-408600P	P	20020906

AB There is provided a method of reducing the appearance of facial **wrinkles** by repeatedly administering to a patient at defined time intervals a neurotoxin composition, such as BOTOX, said patient having been administered with an initial effective dosage of said neurotoxin composition based on said patient's diagnostic profile. The method comprises the step of, in accordance with a predefined administration schedule based on said patient's diagnostic profile and consisting of one or more time intervals, administering to said patient one or more incrementally decreasing amts. of said neurotoxin composition at each of said time intervals.

IC ICM A61K039-08
INCL 424239100
CC 1-12 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 62
ST BOTOX **wrinkles** method redn; botulin A wrinkle preventing method
IT Human
(method for reduction of **wrinkles**)
IT Cosmetics
(wrinkle-preventing; method for reduction of **wrinkles**)
IT 93384-43-1, BOTOX
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(method for reduction of **wrinkles**)

SEARCH IN CAPLUS AND USPATFULL

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=> d que stat l16
L4             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  NEUROTOXINS/CN
L6             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (BOTOX/CN OR "BOTOX COSMETIC"/CN)
L7            17 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  (L4 OR L6 OR ?NEUROTOXIN? OR ?BOTOX?)
                 AND (?FACIAL? OR ?FACE?)(3A)?WRINKLE?
L8             5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L7 AND (PRD<20020906 OR PD<20020906)
L14           33 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  L7 AND (PRD<20020906 OR PD<20020906)
L15           29 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  L14 AND (?TIME? OR ?SCHEDULE?)
L16           33 DUP REMOV L8 L15 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)


=> d ibib abs l16 1-33

L16  ANSWER 1 OF 33  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2006:214614  USPATFULL  Full-text
TITLE:                   High-potency botulinum toxin formulations
INVENTOR(S):             Borodic, Gary E., Canton, MA, UNITED STATES

                              NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                         ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:      US 2006182767      A1   20060817
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 2005-111951     A1   20050422  (11)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:    Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2003-740755, filed
                         on 22 Dec 2003, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser.
                         No. US 2003-446562, filed on 28 May 2003, PENDING

                               NUMBER         DATE
                         ------------------ --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:    US 2002-435901P    20021220 (60)
                         US 2002-383570P    20020528 (60)            <--
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
FILE SEGMENT:            APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    MILBANK, TWEED, HADLEY & MCCLOY LLP, INTERNATIONAL
                         SQUARE BUILDING, 1850 K STRET, N.W., SUITE 1100,
                         WASHINGTON, DC, 20006, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        33
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:      2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:              3221
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       The present invention provides improved formulations of botulinum toxin that
         increase delivery of the botulinum toxin to neural and associated tissues
         and exhibit a higher specific neurotoxicity and higher potency (in LD.sub.50
         Units) than available formulations of botulinum toxins. These improved
         formulations enable physicians to treat a wide variety of pathological
         conditions with a lower toxin load that reduces the risk of inducing an
         immune response against the toxin and its associated proteins that may
         ultimately lead to the development of toxin resistance. These benefits are
         particularly important in the treatment of conditions that require high-dose
         or chronic administration of botulinum toxin. Additionally, the decreased in
         LD.sub.50 Unit doses of inventive formulations allows for controlled
         administration limits diffusion. The present invention also provides methods
         of treating neuromuscular diseases and pain, using low-dose botulinum toxin.


CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
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L16 ANSWER 2 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2006:194950 USPATFULL Full-text			
TITLE:	IMMUNOSELECTIVE TARGETING AGENTS AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF			
INVENTOR(S):	Chalupa, Leo M., Davis, CA, UNITED STATES Gunhan, Emine, Babil Caddesi, TURKEY Choudary, Prabhakara V., Davis, CA, UNITED STATES			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006165705	A1	20060727	
	US 7097835	B2	20060829	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-198003	A1	20020717	(10)
	NUMBER		DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-306472P		20010718 (60)	<--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	BOZICEVIC, FIELD & FRANCIS LLP, 1900 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, SUITE 200, EAST PALO ALTO, CA, 94303, US			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	23			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	7 Drawing Page(s)			
LINE COUNT:	2021			

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides immunoselective targeting agents that bind to transporters that are transiently accessible on the surface of neuronal cells, and that deliver compounds selectively to such cells. The invention provides methods of selectively killing, as well as methods of selectively promoting survival of, a neuronal cell.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2006:167065 USPATFULL Full-text			
TITLE:	Recombinant light chains of botulinum neurotoxins and light chain fusion proteins for use in research and clinical therapy			
INVENTOR(S):	Smith, Leonard A., Clarksburg, MD, UNITED STATES Jensen, Melody, Frederick, MD, UNITED STATES			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006141572	A1	20060629	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2005-293582	A1	20051202	(11)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 2001-11588, filed on 6 Nov 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 7037680 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-910186, filed on 20 Jul 2001, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-611419, filed on 6 Jul 2000, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-123975, filed on 21 Sep 1993, ABANDONED			
	NUMBER		DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-133866P		19990512 (60)	<--
	US 1999-133868P		19990512 (60)	<--
	US 1999-133869P		19990512 (60)	<--
	US 1999-133865P		19990512 (60)	<--

	US 1999-133873P	19990512 (60) <--
	US 1999-133867P	19990512 (60) <--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: BAKER & BOTTS, 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, 44TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY, 10112, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 24
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 20 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 4797
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Botulinum **neurotoxins**, the most potent of all toxins, induce lethal neuromuscular paralysis by inhibiting exocytosis at the neuromuscular junction. The light chains (LC) of these dichain **neurotoxins** are a new class of zinc-endopeptidases that specifically cleave the synaptosomal proteins, SNAP-25, VAMP, or syntaxin at discrete sites. The present invention relates to the construction, expression, purification, and use of synthetic or recombinant botulinum neutoroxin genes. For example, a synthetic gene for the LC of the botulinum **neurotoxin** serotype A (BoNT/A) was constructed and overexpressed in Escherichia coli. The gene product was purified from inclusion bodies. The methods of the invention can provide 1.1 g of the LC per liter of culture. The LC product was stable in solution at 4° C. for at least 6 months. This rBoNT/A LC was proteolytically active, specifically cleaving the Glu-Arg bond in a 17-residue synthetic peptide of SNAP-25, the reported cleavage site of BoNT/A. Its calculated catalytic efficiency k.sub.cat/K.sub.m was higher than that reported for the native BoNT/A dichain. Treating the rBoNT/A LC with mercuric compounds completely abolished its activity, most probably by modifying the cysteine-164 residue located in the vicinity of the active site. About 70% activity of the LC was restored by adding Zn.sup.2+ to a Zn.sup.2+-free, apo-LC preparation. The LC was nontoxic to mice and failed to elicit neutralizing epitope(s) when the animals were vaccinated with this protein. In addition, injecting rBoNT/A LC into sea urchin eggs inhibited exocytosis-dependent plasma membrane resealing.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:144681 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Use and application of a pharmaceutical composition containing a mixture of natural- origin heterocyclical guanidine, for cosmetology, wound healing, focal dystonia and muscular spasm- related clinical pathologies
INVENTOR(S): Wilson, Nestor Antonio Lagos, Recoleta, CHILE

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006122200	A1	20060608
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2006-338156	A1	20060124 (11)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2002-294288, filed on 14 Nov 2002, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	CL 2001-27642001	20011115 <--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Ahaji K. Amos,, Thompson Cobum LLP,, One US Bank Plaza,

St Louis, MO, 63101, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 31
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 348
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Pharmaceutical compositions comprising tricyclic 3,4- propinoperhydropurines and uses thereof for blocking neuronal transmission are provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 5 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:110655 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Methods of treating involuntary facial spasms and facial wrinkles
INVENTOR(S): Zhu, Alex, New York, NY, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006093597	A1	20060504	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-525630	A1	20030825	(10)
	WO 2003-US26676		20030825	
			20051024	PCT 371 date

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2003-365108, filed on 12 Feb 2003, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-405779P	20020823 (60)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: MINTZ, LEVIN, COHN, FERRIS, GLOVSKY, AND POPEO, P.C., ONE FINANCIAL CENTER, BOSTON, MA, 02111, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 86
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2374
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention describes antibiotics, muscle relaxants and plant extracts that have neuromuscular blockade effects as well as methods of use thereof. These compounds can be used in the same clinical settings as botulinum toxin and may be used topically, thereby providing an advantage over botulinum toxin in terms of application and ease of use. The compounds can be used in pharmaceutical compositions for the treatment of involuntary muscle spasms and neuropathic pain and in cosmetic compositions for the treatment of facial wrinkles. Also provided are kits useful for therapeutic and/or cosmetic applications.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 6 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:28881 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Systems and methods for electrokinetic delivery of a substance
INVENTOR(S): Henley, Julian L., New Haven, CT, UNITED STATES
Chang, Kuo Wei, Waltham, MA, UNITED STATES
Potter, Joseph, Oak Bluffs, MA, UNITED STATES
Goldberg, Dennis I., South Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES

Derouin, James, Taunton, MA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BIOPHORETIC THERAPEUTIC SYSTEMS, LLC, Framingham, MA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006025715	A1	20060202
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2005-236748	A1	20050928 (11)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2003-359559, filed on 7 Feb 2003, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-523217, filed on 10 Mar 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6553253 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-245337, filed on 18 Sep 2002, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6735470 Division of Ser. No. US 2000-584138, filed on 31 May 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6477410 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-117346, filed on 8 Apr 2002, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6792306 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-584138, filed on 31 May 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6477410

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-123934P	19990312 (60)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: NIXON & VANDERHYE, PC, 901 NORTH GLEBE ROAD, 11TH FLOOR, ARLINGTON, VA, 22203, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 36
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 13 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1146

AB A system for delivering a substance into a body at a treatment site that includes an alternating current source and a plurality of electrodes. Circuitry is connected between the alternating current source and the electrodes for supplying current to the electrodes when the electrodes are in electrical contact with said body so that a uni-directional current flow for delivering the substance into the body is maintained at the treatment site and a bi-directional current flow is maintained throughout the body. At least one of the electrodes is divided into sub-electrodes to, for example, reduce hazards associated with current concentration. These and other systems and methods are adaptable for large treatment areas and/or use a convenient and low-cost arrangement of electronics.

L16 ANSWER 7 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:254326 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Treatment of holocrine gland dysfunction with clostridia **neurotoxins**
INVENTOR(S): Sanders, Ira, New York, NY, UNITED STATES
Aquila, Rosemary, North Berger, NJ, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005220820	A1	20051006	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-524304	A1	20030818	(10)
	WO 2003-US25708		20030818	
			20050208	PCT 371 date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-404378P	20020819 (60) <--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: OMRI M. BEHR, 325 PIERSON AVENUE, EDISON, NJ, 08837-3123, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 41
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 754
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods of using clostridial toxins and other biological agents to control holocrine gland dysfunction in humans is provided. In preferred embodiments the methods provide beneficial effects in humans.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 8 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:74630 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Sunscreen compositions and methods of use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Maniscalco, Thomas J., Danbury, CT, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005063924	A1	20050324
	US 7078022	B2	20060718
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-805757	A1	20040322 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 2003-444332, filed on 22 May 2003, ABANDONED

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-383077P	20020523 (60) <--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: MINTZ, LEVIN, COHN, FERRIS, GLOVSKY, AND POPEO, P.C., ONE FINANCIAL CENTER, BOSTON, MA, 02111
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 676
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Disclosed herein are novel methods for reducing or preventing the harmful effects of solar radiation on skin. Also disclosed are novel sunscreen compositions comprising 3-[2-(4-diethylaminophenyl)-2- oxoethyl]thiazolium salt for reducing or preventing the harmful effects of solar radiation on skin. Agents that provide UV-A and UV-B filters are also included. The invention further discloses additional sunscreen active agents, emollients, humectants, dry-feel modifiers, waterproofing agents, insect repellants, antimicrobial preservatives, antioxidants, chelating agents, fragrances and moisturizers, suitable carriers for topical application and emulsions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 9 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:30325 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Methods of using adipose tissue-derived cells in augmenting autologous fat transfer

INVENTOR(S): Hedrick, Marc H., UNITED STATES
Fraser, John K., UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005025755	A1	20050203
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-871503	A1	20040618 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-316127, filed on 9 Dec 2002, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-338856P	20011207 (60)	<--
	US 2003-479418P	20030618 (60)	

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Stout, Uxa, Buyan & Mullins, LLP, Suite 300, 4 Venture, Irvine, CA, 92618
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 28
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 20 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2935
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods of treating patients for conditions such as breast augmentation, soft tissue defects, and urinary incontinence, are described. The methods include removing adipose tissue from a patient, processing a portion of the adipose tissue to obtain a substantially isolated population of regenerative cells, mixing the regenerative cells with another portion of adipose tissue to form a composition, and administering the composition to the patient from which the adipose tissue was removed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 10 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:41107 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:110104
TITLE: Vaccine- or therapeutic-encoding vectors or vector extracts admixed with heat-shock protein 27 for skin-targeted non-invasive immunization against pathogen and neoplasm
INVENTOR(S): Tang, De-Chu C.; Shi, Zhongkai; Van Kampen, Kent Rigby
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 55 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Pat. Appl. 2003 45,492.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 7
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
US 2004009936	A1	20040115	US 2003-346021	20030116	<--
US 6706693	B1	20040316	US 2000-402527	20000103	<--
US 6716823	B1	20040406	US 2000-533149	20000323	<--
US 6348450	B1	20020219	US 2000-563826	20000503	<--
ZA 2001009348	A	20030522	ZA 2001-9348	20011113	<--
US 2003125278	A1	20030703	US 2002-52323	20020118	<--
US 2003045492	A1	20030306	US 2002-116963	20020405	<--

CA 2473132	A1	20030828	CA 2003-2473132	20030117 <--
AU 2003224601	A1	20030909	AU 2003-224601	20030117 <--
EP 1474505	A1	20041110	EP 2003-721276	20030117 <--

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1999-132216P	P	19990503 <--
	US 2000-402527	A2	20000103 <--
	US 2000-533149	A2	20000323 <--
	US 2000-563826	A2	20000503 <--
	US 2002-52323	A2	20020118 <--
	US 2002-116963	A2	20020405 <--
	US 1997-55520P	P	19970813 <--
	US 1998-75113P	P	19980211 <--
	WO 1998-US16739	W	19980813 <--
	US 2003-346021	A	20030116
	WO 2003-US1599	W	20030117

AB Disclosed and claimed are methods of non-invasive immunization and drug delivery in an animal and/or methods of inducing a systemic immune or therapeutic response in an animal following topical application of non-replicative vectors, products therefrom and uses for the methods and products therefrom. Also disclosed and claimed are methods of non-invasive immunization and drug delivery in an animal and/or a method of inducing a systemic immune response or systemic therapeutic response to a gene product comprising contacting skin of the animal with cell-free exts. in an amount effective to induce the response, wherein the exts. are prepared by filtration of disrupted cells, wherein the cell comprises and expresses a nucleic acid mol. Preferably, the cell is temporarily disrupted by sonication, remaining intact and viable after the sonication. Also, methods are disclosed and claimed for enhancing the immunogenicity and efficacy of an epicutaneous vaccine for inducing a systemic immune response to an antigen, in an animal comprising contacting skin of the animal with vaccines admixed with heat-shock protein 27, in an amount effective to induce the response. The methods include contacting skin of the animal with a vector in an amount effective to induce the systemic immune or therapeutic response. The vector can include and express an exogenous nucleic acid mol. encoding an epitope or gene product of interest. The systemic immune response can be to or from the epitope or gene product. The nucleic acid mol. can encode an epitope or antigen of interest and/or a nucleic acid mol. that stimulates and/or modulates an immunol. response and/or stimulates and/or modulates expression, e.g., transcription and/or translation, such as transcription and/or translation of an endogenous and/or exogenous nucleic acid mol.; e.g., one or more of influenza hemagglutinin, influenza nuclear protein, influenza M2, tetanus toxin C-fragment, anthrax protective antigen, anthrax lethal factor, anthrax germination factors, rabies glycoprotein, HBV surface antigen, HIV gp120, HIV gp160, human carcinoembryonic antigen, malaria CSP, malaria SSP, malaria MSP, malaria pfg, botulinum toxin A, and mycobacterium tuberculosis HSP; and/or a therapeutic, an immunomodulatory gene, such as co- stimulatory gene and/or a cytokine gene. The immune response can be induced by the vector expressing the nucleic acid mol. in the animal's cells including epidermal cells. The immune response can also be induced by antigens expressed from the nucleic acid mol. within the vector. The immune response can be against a pathogen or a neoplasm. A prophylactic vaccine or a therapeutic vaccine or an immunol. composition can include the vector. The animal can be a vertebrate, e.g., a mammal, such as human, a cow, a horse, a dog, a cat, a goat, a sheep or a pig; or fowl such as turkey, chicken or duck. The vector can be one or more of a viral vector, including viral coat, e.g., with some or all viral genes deleted therefrom, bacterial, protozoan, transposon, retrotransposon, and DNA vector, e.g., a recombinant vector; for instance, an adenovirus, such as an adenovirus defective in its E1 and/or E3 and/or E4 region(s) and/or all adenoviral genes.

L16 ANSWER 11 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:280799 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Multi-component biological transport systems
INVENTOR(S): Waugh, Jacob, Mountain View, CA, UNITED STATES
Dake, Michael, Stanford, CA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Essentia Biosystems, Inc., Mountain View, CA (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004220100	A1	20041104
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-793138	A1	20040303 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-910432, filed on 20 Jul 2001, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-220244P	20000721 (60) <--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: MORGAN & FINNEGAN, L.L.P., 3 WORLD FINANCIAL CENTER, NEW YORK, NY, 10281-2101
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 240
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 12 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3742
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions and methods are provided that are useful for the delivery, including transdermal delivery, of biologically active agents, including nucleic acids and therapeutic proteins including insulin, larger therapeutic proteins such as botulinum toxin and other biologically active agents such as a therapeutic protein which does not therapeutically alter blood glucose levels, a therapeutic nucleic acid-based agent, a non-protein non-nucleic acid therapeutic agent such as an antifungal agent or alternately an agent for immunization. The compositions can be prepared with components useful for targeting the delivery of the compositions as well as imaging components.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 12 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:158109 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Sunscreen compositions and methods of use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Gall, Martin, Morristown, NJ, UNITED STATES
Pagan, Miguel, Howells, NY, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004120905	A1	20040624
	US 7144570	B2	20061205
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-444356	A1	20030522 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-383284P	20020523 (60) <--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: MINTZ, LEVIN, COHN, FERRIS, GLOVSKY, AND POPEO, P.C.,

ONE FINANCIAL CENTER, BOSTON, MA, 02111
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 749
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed herein are novel methods for reducing or preventing the harmful effects of solar radiation on skin. Also disclosed are novel sunscreen compositions comprising thaizolium, thiadiazolium or triazolium compounds or derivatives and analogs thereof for reducing or preventing the harmful effects of solar radiation on skin. Sunscreen active agents that provide UV-A and UV-B filters are also included. The invention further discloses additional sunscreen active agents, emollients, humectants, dry-feel modifiers, waterproofing agents, insect repellants, antimicrobial preservatives, antioxidants, chelating agents, fragrances and moisturizers, suitable carriers for topical application and emulsions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 13 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:76535 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Compositions, targets, methods and devices for the therapy of ocular and periocular disorders
INVENTOR(S): Abreu, Marcio Marc, New Haven, CT, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004058313	A1	20040325	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-421956	A1	20030424	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-374817P	20020424 (60)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: JACOBSON HOLMAN PLLC, 400 SEVENTH STREET N.W., SUITE 600, WASHINGTON, DC, 20004
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 29
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2205
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods for treating ocular and periocular disorders by administration to a human patient of a therapeutically effective amount of a compound that modulates muscle action.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 14 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:50467 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Methods of treating involuntary facial spasms and facial wrinkles
INVENTOR(S): Zhu, Alex, New York, NY, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004037895	A1	20040226	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-365108	A1	20030212	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-405779P	20020823 (60)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: MINTZ, LEVIN, COHN, FERRIS, GLOVSKY, AND POPEO, P.C., ONE FINANCIAL CENTER, BOSTON, MA, 02111
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 127
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1589
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention describes antibiotics, muscle relaxants and plant extracts that have neuromuscular blockade effects as well as methods of use thereof. These compounds can be used in the same clinical settings as botulinum toxin and may be used topically, thereby providing an advantage over botulinum toxin in terms of application and ease of use. The compounds can be used in pharmaceutical compositions for the treatment of involuntary muscle spasms and in cosmetic compositions for the treatment of facial wrinkles. Also provided are kits useful for therapeutic and/or cosmetic applications.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 15 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:295024 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Alpha-bungarotoxin molecules and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): Hawrot, Edward, Barrington, RI, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Brown University Research Foundation, Providence, RI, 02912 (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003208042	A1	20031106	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-447529	A1	20030529	(10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2001-819058, filed on 23 Feb 2001, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-184518P	20000224 (60)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: John R. Van Amsterdam, Ph.D., Esq., 600 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA, 02210
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 7
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 11 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1382
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to compositions and methods for the specific inhibition of neurotransmission. More specifically, the invention relates to isolated modified α-bungarotoxin molecules that show high specificity for nicotinic acetylcholine receptors. Such modified α-bungarotoxin molecules, as well as native α-bungarotoxin molecules, are useful in a variety of conditions where localized inhibition of neuronal and/or muscle cell function is desirable.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 16 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:283464 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Systems and methods for electrokinetic delivery of a substance
INVENTOR(S): Henley, Julian L., New Haven, CT, UNITED STATES
Chang, Kuo Wei, Waltham, MA, UNITED STATES
Potter, Joseph, Oak Bluffs, MA, UNITED STATES
Goldberg, Dennis I., South Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES
Derouin, James, Taunton, MA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biophoretic Therapeutic Systems, LLC. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003199808	A1	20031023
	US 7127285	B2	20061024
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-359559	A1	20030207 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-523217, filed on 10 Mar 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6553253 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-245337, filed on 18 Sep 2002, PENDING Division of Ser. No. US 2000-584138, filed on 31 May 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6477410 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-117346, filed on 8 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-584138, filed on 31 May 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6477410

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-123934P	19990312 (60)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: NIXON & VANDERHYE, PC, 1100 N GLEBE ROAD, 8TH FLOOR, ARLINGTON, VA, 22201-4714
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 46
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 13 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1168

AB A system for delivering a substance into a body at a treatment site that includes an alternating current source and a plurality of electrodes. Circuitry is connected between the alternating current source and the electrodes for supplying current to the electrodes when the electrodes are in electrical contact with said body so that a unidirectional current flow for delivering the substance into the body is maintained at the treatment site and a bidirectional current flow is maintained throughout the body. At least one of the electrodes is divided into sub-electrodes to, for example, reduce hazards associated with current concentration. These and other systems and methods are adaptable for large treatment areas and/or use a convenient and low-cost arrangement of electronics.

L16 ANSWER 17 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:158984 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Application of lipid vehicles and use for drug delivery
INVENTOR(S): Chancellor, Michael B., Pittsburgh, PA, UNITED STATES

Fraser, Matthew O., Apex, NC, UNITED STATES
Chuang, Yao-Chi, Niao-Sung Hsiang, TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
de Groat, William C., Pittsburgh, PA, UNITED STATES
Huang, Leaf, Pittsburgh, PA, UNITED STATES
Yoshimura, Naoki, Pittsburgh, PA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003108597	A1	20030612	
	US 7063860	B2	20060620	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-218797	A1	20020813	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-311868P	20010813 (60)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: MORGAN & FINNEGAN, L.L.P., 345 Park Avenue, New York, NY, 10154-0053
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 59
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2549
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to compositions and methods for the administration of lipid-based vehicles to treat various disorders, including bladder inflammation, infection, dysfunction, and cancer. In various aspects, the compositions and methods of the invention are useful for prolonged delivery of drugs, e.g., antibiotics, pain treatments, and anticancer agents, to the bladder, genitourinary tract, gastrointestinal system, pulmonary system, and other organs or body systems. In particular, the present invention relates to liposome-based delivery of vanilloid compounds, such as resiniferatoxin, capsaicin, or tinyatoxin, and toxins, such as botulinum toxin, for the treatment of bladder conditions, including pain, inflammation, incontinence, and voiding dysfunction. Further related are methods of using these vehicles alone or in conjunction with antibodies, e.g., uroplakin antibodies, to improve duration of liposome attachment, and provide a long-term intravesical drug delivery platform. The present invention specifically relates to antibody-coated liposomes that are useful for targeting specific receptors for drug, peptide, polypeptide, or nucleic acid delivery. In one particular aspect, the present invention relates to liposomes coated with antibodies against nerve growth factor (NGF) receptor and containing NGF antisense nucleic acids, which are used as a treatment for neurogenic bladder dysfunction.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 18 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:146827 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Use and application of a pharmaceutical composition containing a mixture of natural-origin heterocyclical guanidine, for cosmetology, wound healing, focal dystonia and muscular spasm-related clinical pathologies
INVENTOR(S): Wilson, Nestor Antonio Lagos, Recoleta, CHILE

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2003100574 A1 20030529
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2002-294288 A1 20021114 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	CL 2001-27642001	20011115 <--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Ahaji K. Amos, Thompson Coburn LLP, One US Bank Plaza, St. Louis, MO, 63101
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 47
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 387
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Pharmaceutical compositions comprising tricyclic 3,4- propinoperhydropurines and uses thereof for blocking neuronal transmission are provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 19 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:343555 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Covalent coupling of botulinum toxin with polyethylene glycol
INVENTOR(S): Allison, Anthony, Belmont, CA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SURROMED, INC., MOUNTAIN VIEW, CA (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002197278	A1	20021226
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-176957	A1	20020621 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-299807P	20010621 (60) <--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: SWANSON & BRATSCHUN L.L.C., 1745 SHEA CENTER DRIVE, SUITE 330, HIGHLANDS RANCH, CO, 80129
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 322
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Modified toxins including botulinum toxin or tetanus toxin coupled to polyethylene glycol, pharmaceutical compositions of modified toxins, and methods for their use are provided. The methods include treating inappropriate muscle contraction, and treatments for cosmetic purposes.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 20 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:301183 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Recombinant light chains of botulinum **neurotoxins** and light chain fusion proteins for use in research and clinical therapy
INVENTOR(S): Smith, Leonard, Clarksburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Jensen, Melody, Frederick, MD, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002168727	A1	20021114
	US 7037680	B2	20060502
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-11588	A1	20011106 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-910186, filed on 20 Jul 2001, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-611419, filed on 6 Jul 2000, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-123975, filed on 21 Sep 1993, ABANDONED

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-133866P	19990512 (60)	<--
	US 1999-133868P	19990512 (60)	<--
	US 1999-133869P	19990512 (60)	<--
	US 1999-133865P	19990512 (60)	<--
	US 1999-133873P	19990512 (60)	<--
	US 1999-133867P	19990512 (60)	<--
	US 2000-246774P	20001106 (60)	<--
	US 2001-311966P	20010809 (60)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: BAKER & BOTTS, 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, NY, 10112
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 24
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 20 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 4861
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Botulinum **neurotoxins**, the most potent of all toxins, induce lethal neuromuscular paralysis by inhibiting exocytosis at the neuromuscular junction. The light chains (LC) of these dichain **neurotoxins** are a new class of zinc-endopeptidases that specifically cleave the synaptosomal proteins, SNAP-25, VAMP, or syntaxin at discrete sites. The present invention relates to the construction, expression, purification, and use of synthetic or recombinant botulinum neutoroxin genes. For example, a synthetic gene for the LC of the botulinum **neurotoxin** serotype A (BoNT/A) was constructed and overexpressed in Escherichia coli. The gene product was purified from inclusion bodies. The methods of the invention can provide 1.1 g of the LC per liter of culture. The LC product was stable in solution at 4° C. for at least 6 months. This rBoNT/A LC was proteolytically active, specifically cleaving the Glu-Arg bond in a 17-residue synthetic peptide of SNAP-25, the reported cleavage site of BoNT/A. Its calculated catalytic efficiency k.sub.cat/K.sub.m was higher than that reported for the native BoNT/A dichain. Treating the rBoNT/A LC with mercuric compounds completely abolished its activity, most probably by modifying the cysteine-164 residue located in the vicinity of the active site. About 70% activity of the LC was restored by adding Zn.sup.2+ to a Zn.sup.2+-free, apo-LC preparation. The LC was nontoxic to mice and failed to elicit neutralizing epitope(s) when the animals were vaccinated with this protein. In addition, injecting rBoNT/A LC into sea urchin eggs inhibited exocytosis-dependent plasma membrane resealing.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 21 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:214627 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Method and process for generating a high repetition

rate pulsed microjet
INVENTOR(S): Gordon, Eugene, Mountainside, NJ, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Medjet Inc. (2)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002116021	A1	20020822	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-116864	A1	20020405 (10)	

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-886656, filed on 21 Jun 2001, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-213183P	20000621 (60)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: DARBY & DARBY P.C., POST OFFICE BOX 5257, NEW YORK, NY, 10150-5257
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 24
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 6 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 557

AB A system and method for producing a high repetition pulsed microjet for use in medical applications. The device includes a stagnation chamber and a hydraulic pump for pumping a sterile fluid into the stagnation chamber. A flexible walled volume disposed in the stagnation chamber and filled with a hydraulic fluid. The hydraulic piston is cyclically displaced towards/away from the stagnation chamber thereby increasing/decreasing the pressure of the hydraulic fluid on the flexible walled volume. In turn, the flexible walled volume is compressed and the sterile fluid is expelled through an orifice in the flexible walled volume under pressure producing the pulsed microjet. This process may be repeated to produce repetitive pulsed microjets. In addition, the flow conduction of the hydraulic fluid between the hydraulic pump and stagnation chamber may be controlled by inserting a blocking device therebetween.

L16 ANSWER 22 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:156727 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Method of treating aging skin and wrinkles using a combination of growth factors that is commercially prepared or derived from one's own blood
INVENTOR(S): Twine, Rebecca Wright, Hempstead, NY, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002081324	A1	20020627	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-51146	A1	20020122 (10)	

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Rebecca Wright Twine, Ph.D., M.D., 121 Cathedral Avenue, Hempstead, NY, 11550
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 2
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 992
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention is a method of treating aging skin and wrinkles by using a combination of commercially prepared growth factors, platelet derived growth

factor (PDGF), epidermal growth factor (EGF), and insulin-like growth factors (IGF-I and IGF-II) incorporated into a cosmetic and/or a pharmaceutical preparation and applied to the face to stimulate skin cell renewal and fibroblasts to divide and synthesize elastin, collagen, proteoglycans, and new connective tissue, thereby reducing wrinkles, restoring elasticity, resiliency, and suppleness to the skin. The invention is also a method of treating aging skin and wrinkles using an individual's own blood to obtain the serum and plasma fractions which are rich in platelet derived growth factor (PDGF), and insulin-like growth factors, (IGF-I and IGF-II. The plasma and serum containing the growth factors are incorporated into a cosmetic and/or a pharmaceutical preparation and applied to the face to stimulate skin cell renewal and fibroblasts to divide and synthesize elastin, collagen, proteoglycans, and new connective tissue, thereby reducing wrinkles, restoring elasticity, resiliency, and suppleness to the skin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 23 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:156696 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Alpha-bungarotoxin molecules and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): Hawrot, Edward, Barrington, RI, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002081291	A1	20020627	<--
	US 6753315	B2	20040622	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-819058	A1	20010223 (9)	

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-184518P	20000224 (60)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: John R. Van Amsterdam, c/o Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks, P.C., Federal Reserve Plaza, 600 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA, 02210-2211
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 30
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1436
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to compositions and methods for the specific inhibition of neurotransmission. More specifically, the invention relates to isolated modified α-bungarotoxin molecules that show high specificity for nicotinic acetylcholine receptors. Such modified α-bungarotoxin molecules, as well as native α-bungarotoxin molecules, are useful in a variety of conditions where localized inhibition of neuronal and/or muscle cell function is desirable.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 24 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:194871 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Cytotoxin (non-**neurotoxin**) for the treatment of human headache disorders and inflammatory diseases
INVENTOR(S): Borodic, Gary E., Canton, MA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Botulinum Toxin Research Associates, Inc., Qunicy, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6429189	B1	20020806	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-458784		19991210 (9)	

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Cochrane Carlson, Karen
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Robinson, Hope A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 29
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 758
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Pharmaceutical applications of a chemodenervating agent reduce pain by altering release of pain and inflammation-mediating autocoids, with a duration of action between 12-24 weeks. The limiting factor in dosing for this application is weakness and paralysis created by higher doses of the chemodenervating pharmaceutical. This weakness and paralysis is mediated by action of the **neurotoxin** component of the chemodenervating pharmaceutical. The invention described herein represents a novel mechanism and pharmaceutical formulation which eliminates the **neurotoxin** component of the chemodenervating pharmaceutical, while retaining the cytotoxin component which provides an essential bioeffect for the relief of pain and inflammation. The invention allows for improvement in administering the pharmaceutical agent for the reduction of pain and/or inflammation without causing muscular weakness and paralysis.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 25 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:537661 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:103299
TITLE: Treatment of wrinkles with **Botox**
AUTHOR(S): Klein, Arnold William
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of California, Los Angeles, CA, USA
SOURCE: Current Problems in Dermatology (2002), 30(Hyperhidrosis and Botulinum Toxin in Dermatology), 188-217
CODEN: APDEBX; ISSN: 0070-2064
PUBLISHER: S. Karger AG
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. **Botox** on its own is a safe, effective, well-accepted and repeatable treatment for many **facial wrinkles.** It is particularly acknowledged for its effectiveness in the upper face. However, small doses can be used satisfactorily, for example, into the mentalis, nasalis and levator labii superioris alaeque nasi muscles. More recently, some have used **Botox** for depressor anguli oris and upper lip wrinkles. **Botox** has been injected into the platysma for some years to alleviate platysmal bands and horizontal neck lines. The use of larger doses to also improve the lower face and perhaps postpone a surgical rhytidectomy is more controversial. New cosmetic areas will be developed that have not yet been fully appreciated. **Botox** has proven to be a dramatically successful new form of cosmetic therapy in aesthetic rejuvenation of the aging face.

REFERENCE COUNT: 80 THERE ARE 80 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 26 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:537660 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:103298
TITLE: Complications and side-effects of botulinum toxin A
AUTHOR(S): Schaffner, Reto; Kreyden, Oliver P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology, University Hospital, Zurich, Switz.
SOURCE: Current Problems in Dermatology (2002), 30(Hyperhidrosis and Botulinum Toxin in Dermatology), 141-148
CODEN: APDEBX; ISSN: 0070-2064
PUBLISHER: S. Karger AG
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review. A controlled manufacturing process has been developed to produce the toxin for therapeutic purposes. The two com. formulations (**Botox** and Dysport) are available as freeze-dried powders with good stability. **Botox**, and also Dysport, contains albumin, a derivative of human blood. Based on effective donor screening and product manufacturing processes, it carries an extremely small risk of transmission of viral diseases. BTX-A treatment is a new, conservative alternative to surgery in the treatment of severe hyperhidrosis. Botulinum toxin A (BTX-A) has a well-defined role in dermatol. for the treatment of **facial wrinkles**, brow position, and palmar and axillary hyperhidrosis. BTX-A has proved to be a safe and effective treatment. But like all other drugs, BTX-A has its indications, contraindications and particular safety aspects that must be kept in mind. In particular, BTX is the most powerful **neurotoxin** known. Because of the potential hazard of BTX, physicians have a duty towards their patients to inform them about the efficacy of BTX, the side-effects and possible complications.
REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 27 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:208315 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:346016
TITLE: Effect of Botulinum Toxin A on **Facial Wrinkle** Lines in Koreans
AUTHOR(S): Lew, Helen; Yun, Young Soo; Lee, Sang Yeul; Kim, Sung Joo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Ophthalmology, Pochun CHA University College of Medicine, Pundang CHA Hospital, Sungnam, S. Korea
SOURCE: Ophthalmologica (2002), 216(1), 50-54
CODEN: OPHTAD; ISSN: 0030-3755
PUBLISHER: S. Karger AG
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Two kinds of botulinum toxin type A were clin. evaluated in rhytidectomy. Twenty Korean patients with **facial wrinkles** were fully assessed following treatments with random injections. The mean degree of wrinkles before the injections was 2.83 and the mean corrective effect was 70.0% at least 3 mo afterward. The effect lasted less than 6 mo in only 9 cases. The complications were tingling sensations in 3 cases (15.0%), temporary lid swelling in 5 cases (25.0%) and lagophthalmos in 3 cases (15.0%). No serious or permanent adverse effects were observed Botulinum toxin type A rhytidectomy was a very effective method of removing various **facial wrinkles** although the treatment for complications and side effects will need to be considered.

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 28 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:1761 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Peptide inhibitors of neurotransmitter secretion by neuronal cells
INVENTOR(S): Montal, Mauricio, La Jolla, CA, United States
Canaves, Jaume M., San Diego, CA, United States
Ferrer-Monteil, Antonio V., Alicante, Spain
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6169074	B1	20010102	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-819286		19970318 (8)	

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-13599, filed on 18 Mar 1996

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1996-13599P	19960318 (60)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kunz, Gary L.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Hayes, Robert C.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Foley & Lardner
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 893
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention consists of peptides which inhibit the secretion of neurotransmitters from synaptic vesicles. The peptides of the invention are believed to mimic the activity of **neurotoxins** produced by Clostridium botulinum and tetani (including botulinum serotypes A, B, C, D, E, F and G). Structurally, the peptides are comprised of amino acid fragments from the substrate binding domains selected from three proteins which bind to form a receptor for docking of synaptic vesicles to the plasma membranes of neuronal cells; i.e., SNAP-25, VAMP-2 and syntaxin. Certain of the inventive peptides exhibit strong inhibitory activity; e.g., 50% or greater decline in neurotransmitter release is obtained at even nanomolar concentrations. The peptides are suited for use as substitutes for Clostridium **neurotoxins** in clinical applications and in compounds for targeted delivery of drugs into neural cells.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 29 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:145591 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Systems and methods for ablating discrete motor nerve regions
INVENTOR(S): Utley, David, San Carlos, CA, United States
Edwards, Stuart D, Portola Valley, CA, United States
Goode, Richard L, Los Altos, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): VidaDerm, Sunnyvale, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6139545		20001031	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-150078		19980909	(9)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dvorak, Linda C. M.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Gibson, Roy
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Ryan Kromholz & Manion, S.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 16 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 773

AB Systems and method ablate motor nerve tissue by inserting an operative element connectable to an ablation energy generator into a defined percutaneous tissue region. The systems and methods apply stimulant energy in the defined percutaneous tissue region to stimulate targeted motor nerve tissue prior to ablation by the operative element. Application of the nerve ablation energy can permanently eliminate the function of a targeted motor nerve branch, to thereby inactivate a selected muscle. The muscle inactivation may, e.g., treat dystonias and other hyperfunction neuromuscular dysfunctions in the face and neck, such as torticollis, blepharospasm, and uncontrolled grimacing. The muscle inactivation may also provide cosmetic results, to eliminate or prevent aesthetically displeasing skin furrows, frowning wrinkles, or neck bands, which can arise from normal muscle contraction or prolonged exposure of the face to the sun.

L16 ANSWER 30 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:143674 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Chemically-modified clostridiatoxin with improved properties
INVENTOR(S): Montal, Mauricio, La Jolla, CA, United States
Ferrer-Montiel, Antonio, La Jolla, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5837265		19981117	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-612571		19960308	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Tsang, Cecilia J.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Borin, Michael
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Fish & Richardson P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 13 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 799
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention consists of modified Clostridium **neurotoxin** compounds, pharmaceutical compositions containing such compounds and methods for preparing such compounds. In particular, the compounds of the invention are purified Clostridium botulinum and Clostridium tetani **neurotoxins** in which the tyrosine residues have been modified to have a negative charge (e.g., by covalent attachment of a phosphate or sulphate thereto) or in which the tyrosine residues have been substituted with amino acids having a negative

charge (e.g., glutamate, aspartate, or negatively charged, non-natural amino acids). Toxins having phosphorylated tyrosine residues in both the light and heavy chains of the toxins are preferred. Methods for enzymatic and chemical modification of tyrosine residues in purified Clostridium **neurotoxins** are provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 31 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:12010 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Method for reduction of migraine headache pain
INVENTOR(S): Binder, William J., 1640 Amalfi Dr., Pacific Palisades, CA, United States 90272

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5714468		19980203	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-588654		19960119 (8)	

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-343331, filed on 21 Nov 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-240973, filed on 9 May 1994, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Jarvis, William R. A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Chadbourne & Parke LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 21
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1156
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention is a method for reducing headache pain and symptoms associated with the onset or occurrence of headache in mammals. The method is performed by delivering an invertebrate presynaptic **neurotoxin** to a mammal extramuscularly (preferably at a localized, site of pain), or at a site in one or more muscles (preferably muscles of the face, cranium and neck). The presynaptic **neurotoxins** administered according to the invention are those **neurotoxins** that are known to produce a reversible, flaccid paralysis of muscle tissue in mammals. The preferred **neurotoxin** for use in the method of the invention is Botulinum toxin, particularly Botulinum toxin A.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 32 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:439955 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:197452
TITLE: Cosmetic uses of botulinum A exotoxin
AUTHOR(S): Carruthers, Alastair; Carruthers, Jean
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Can.
SOURCE: Basic and Clinical Dermatology (1998), 15(Tissue Augmentation in Clinical Practice), 207-236
CODEN: BCDEFP
PUBLISHER: Marcel Dekker, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review with 61 refs. The focus of this chapter is on the application of botulinum A toxin (BTX-A) as a cosmetic agent to reverse facial lines and wrinkles. BTX-A subtypes, mechanism of action, sources and availability,

immunogenic properties, general procedures and evaluations for treatment of glabellar frown lines, crow's feet, and horizontal forehead lines, contraindications and precautions, patient consent, and physician training are discussed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 61 THERE ARE 61 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 33 OF 33 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:91828 USPATFULL Full-text

TITLE: Method to prevent side-effects and insensitivity to the therapeutic uses of toxins

INVENTOR(S): Arnon, Stephen S., 9 Fleetwood Ct., Orinda, CA, United States 94563

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5562907		19961008	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-254238		19940606	(8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-62110, filed on 14 May 1993, now abandoned			

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	WO 1994-US2521	19940308	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Scheiner, Toni R.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Morrison & Foerster
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 16
LINE COUNT: 1546

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Human-derived or human-compatible antitoxins are administered is an adjunct to therapy with a toxin, such as botulinum toxin or an immunotoxin, or as an adjunct to therapy with a combination of toxins, in order to reduce or prevent endogenous production of antibodies to the toxin(s) or other unwanted side-effects.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SEARCH IN MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, JAPIO, JICST

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=> d que stat l13
L4             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  NEUROTOXINS/CN
L6             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (BOTOX/CN OR "BOTOX COSMETIC"/CN)
L7            17 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  (L4 OR L6 OR ?NEUROTOXIN? OR ?BOTOX?)
                 AND (?FACIAL? OR ?FACE?)(3A)?WRINKLE?
L9            84 SEA L7
L10           66 DUP REMOV L9 (18 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L13            8 SEA L10 AND (?TIME? OR ?SCHEDULE?)

=> d ibib abs l13 1-8

L13  ANSWER 1 OF 8     MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:    2003230704      MEDLINE  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     PubMed ID: 12752521
TITLE:               Botulinum toxin type B (MYOBLOC) versus botulinum toxin
                     type A (BOTOX) frontalis study: rate of onset and
                     radius of diffusion.
AUTHOR:              Flynn Timothy Corcoran; Clark Robert E 2nd
CORPORATE SOURCE:    Cary Skin Center, Cary, North Carolina 27519, USA..
                     flynn@caryskincenter.com
SOURCE:              Dermatologic surgery : official publication for American
                     Society for Dermatologic Surgery [et al.], (2003 May) Vol.
                     29, No. 5, pp. 519-22; discussion 522.
                     Journal code: 9504371. ISSN: 1076-0512.
PUB. COUNTRY:        United States
DOCUMENT TYPE:       (EVALUATION STUDIES)
                     Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE:            English
FILE SEGMENT:        Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH:         200306
ENTRY DATE:          Entered STN: 20 May 2003
                     Last Updated on STN: 20 Jun 2003
                     Entered Medline: 19 Jun 2003
```

AB BACKGROUND: Botulinum toxin types A and B can improve the appearance of facial wrinkles. Differences in the time until onset and the degree of diffusion have been observed anecdotally, but no direct comparative studies have been done. OBJECTIVE: To compare the rate of onset and the radius of diffusion of botulinum toxin types A and B in the rhytides of the forehead. METHODS: Adults with symmetrical moderate to severe forehead wrinkles at full contracture received botulinum toxin type A (BOTOX; 5 U) on one side of the forehead and type B (MYOBLOC; 500 U) on the other side. Photographs taken at rest and full frontalis contracture were analyzed by computer, and a time-lapse motion picture was created. Radius of diffusion and time until full effect were measured. RESULTS: Botulinum toxin type B had a slightly faster onset of action than type A. All patients responded to type B quickly, whereas some had a delayed response to type A. A greater radius of diffusion was consistently observed with botulinum toxin type B, as measured by the greater area of wrinkle reduction at the doses used. CONCLUSIONS: In this comparative study of patients with symmetrical forehead wrinkles, botulinum toxin type B produced a greater area of diffusion and a more rapid onset of action than type A.

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L13  ANSWER 2 OF 8     MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:    2003230702      MEDLINE  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     PubMed ID: 12752519
TITLE:               A double-blinded, randomized, placebo-controlled pilot
```

study of the safety and efficacy of Myobloc (botulinum toxin type B)-purified **neurotoxin** complex for the treatment of crow's feet: a double-blinded, placebo-controlled trial.

AUTHOR: Baumann Leslie; Slezinger Anele; Vujevich Justin; Halem Monica; Bryde Joy; Black Laura; Duncan Robert

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology, University of Miami, Miami, Florida, USA.. lsb@derm.net

SOURCE: Dermatologic surgery : official publication for American Society for Dermatologic Surgery [et al.], (2003 May) Vol. 29, No. 5, pp. 508-15.
Journal code: 9504371. ISSN: 1076-0512.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200306

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 May 2003
Last Updated on STN: 20 Jun 2003
Entered Medline: 19 Jun 2003

AB Crow's feet develop with age and are one of the earliest signs of the normal aging process. Botulinum toxin type A, approved by the Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of glabellar wrinkles in April 2002, has been used off-label to treat **facial wrinkles** since 1981. Botulinum toxin type B (BTX-B, Myobloc) was Food and Drug Administration-approved for use in cervical dystonia in the United States in December 2000 and has subsequently been used in an off-label indication to treat **facial wrinkles.** There are sparse data in the literature evaluating the safety and efficacy of BTX-B for the treatment of **facial wrinkles.** In this pilot study, participants with moderate or severe crow's feet wrinkles were treated with Myobloc versus placebo. The duration of correction and side effect profile are reported.

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003230695 MEDLINE Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12752512

TITLE: A prospective, double-blind, randomized, parallel- group, dose-ranging study of botulinum toxin type a in female subjects with horizontal forehead rhytides.

AUTHOR: Carruthers Alastair; Carruthers Jean; Cohen J

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Dermatology, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.. alastair@carruthers.net

SOURCE: Dermatologic surgery : official publication for American Society for Dermatologic Surgery [et al.], (2003 May) Vol. 29, No. 5, pp. 461-7.
Journal code: 9504371. ISSN: 1076-0512.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200306

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 May 2003
Last Updated on STN: 20 Jun 2003
Entered Medline: 19 Jun 2003

AB BACKGROUND: Botulinum toxin type A is used cosmetically to improve facial lines, but it has not been thoroughly investigated for the treatment of

horizontal forehead rhytides. OBJECTIVE: To compare the efficacy and safety of three doses of botulinum toxin type A in females with horizontal forehead rhytides and to establish whether the response rate and the duration of response are dose dependent. METHODS: Fifty-nine female patients with horizontal forehead rhytides scoring 2 (moderate) or 3 (severe) on the facial wrinkle scale (FWS) were randomly assigned to receive 16, 32, or 48 U of botulinum toxin type A (BOTOX, BOTOX Cosmetic; Allergan, Irvine, CA), which was administered to eight injection sites. Half of the dose was administered to the brow depressors and the other half to the elevators. Wrinkle severity was assessed by the investigator and patient using the FWS at baseline, at Weeks 2 and 4, and then every 4 weeks for 48 weeks. RESULTS: Improvements in horizontal rhytides were observed in all dosage groups. Significant dose-response trends were observed for rate of improvement at maximum brow elevation (53% in the 48-U group vs. 15% in the 16-U group at 16 weeks) and rate of relapse to baseline (35% in the 48-U group vs. 75% in the 16-U group at 16 weeks) by a trained observer. CONCLUSION: Higher botulinum toxin type A doses resulted in greater efficacy and longer duration of effect in the reduction of horizontal rhytides.

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001644063 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11696067
TITLE: Botulinum toxin A in the therapy of mimic facial lines.
AUTHOR: Becker-Wegerich P; Rauch L; Ruzicka T
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology, Heinrich Heine University Dusseldorf, Germany.. Petra.Becker-Wegerich@uni-duesseldorf.de
SOURCE: Clinical and experimental dermatology, (2001 Oct) Vol. 26, No. 7, pp. 619-30. Ref: 26
Journal code: 7606847. ISSN: 0307-6938.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200112
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 Nov 2001
Last Updated on STN: 23 Jan 2002
Entered Medline: 5 Dec 2001

AB In aesthetic medicine, many different methods of skin rejuvenation are available. At the end of the 1980s, the neurotoxin Botulinum toxin A (BT-A) led to a revolution in aesthetic-corrective dermatology for the treatment of mimic facial wrinkles. The toxin is produced by Clostridium botulinum and causes a reversible, selective muscle relaxation that leads to a temporary flattening of the mechanical part of wrinkling without the stigmata of invasive surgery. After two decades of experience in different medical disciplines, there has been remarkable clinical development and progress in research, the identification of new botulinum toxin serotypes, and also innovation in indications and combined modalities. These lead to new and interesting questions. BT-A offers the experienced, critical dermatologist a time-saving, effective, cosmetically satisfactory, non-invasive treatment for mimic facial wrinkles and neck and decollete lines, with only minor side effects. Dermatologists should have a profound anatomical knowledge and should be able to perform all injection techniques to meet the needs of ever more demanding patients and to ensure optimization of patient satisfaction. The following review summarizes the historical development and the mechanism of action of both frequently and rarely used injection techniques with BT-A for the treatment of wrinkles and lines of the upper face, neck and decollete, and gives an update of different experiences encountered.

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999134097 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9950563
TITLE: **Botox** for the treatment of dynamic and hyperkinetic facial lines and furrows: adjunctive use in facial aesthetic surgery.
AUTHOR: Fagien S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Boca Raton Center for Ophthalmic Plastic Surgery, Fla, USA.
SOURCE: Plastic and reconstructive surgery, (1999 Feb) Vol. 103, No. 2, pp. 701-13.
Journal code: 1306050. ISSN: 0032-1052.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199902
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Mar 1999
Last Updated on STN: 14 Jul 2000
Entered Medline: 18 Feb 1999

AB Our improved understanding of the pathophysiology of facial lines, **wrinkles**, and furrows has broadened the treatment options for a variety of facial cosmetic blemishes. The persistence or recurrence of certain facial rhytids after surgery has confirmed the lack of full comprehension of their origin. Glabellar forehead furrows (frown lines) and lateral canthal rhytids (crow's feet) have been the most popular facial lines that have been shown to be mostly the result of regional hyperkinetic muscles, and their eradication may be more suitable, at times, to chemodenervation than to soft-tissue fillers, skin resurfacing, or surgical resection. Aesthetic surgical procedures that have yielded suboptimal results may also occur from failure to recognize other causative factors including hyperkinetic or dynamic musculature, which may contribute to etiology of the visible soft-tissue changes and lack of persistent effect after surgery. Chemodenervation with botulinum toxin A (**Botox**) has proven to be useful both as a primary treatment for certain facial rhytids and as an adjunctive agent for a variety of facial aesthetic procedures to obtain optimal results.

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 8 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006262678 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Soft tissue augmentation 2006: Filler fantasy.
AUTHOR: Klein A.W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. A.W. Klein, Geffen School of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles, 435 North Roxbury Drive, Beverly Hills, CA 90210, United States. bruce.ayers@doctorklein.md
SOURCE: Dermatologic Therapy, (2006) Vol. 19, No. 3, pp. 129-133. .
Refs: 22
ISSN: 1396-0296 E-ISSN: 1529-8019 CODEN: DETHFE
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 013 Dermatology and Venereology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Jul 2006
Last Updated on STN: 3 Jul 2006

AB As an increasing number of patients seek esthetic improvement through minimally invasive procedures, interest in soft tissue augmentation and filling agents is at an all-time high. One reason for this interest is the

availability of botulinum toxin type A, which works superbly in the upper face. The rejuvenation of the upper face has created much interest in injectable filling agents and implant techniques that work equally well in the restoration of the lower face. One of the central tenets of soft tissue augmentation is the concept of the three-dimensional face. The youthful face has a soft, full appearance, as opposed to the flat, pulled, two-dimensional look often achieved by more traditional surgical approaches. Injectable filling agents can augment and even at times, replace pulling. Additionally, with the lip as the focal center of the lower face, subtle lip enhancement is here to stay, and is in fact, the number one indication for injectable fillers. Moreover, minimally invasive soft tissue augmentation offers cosmetic enhancement without the cost and recovery time associated with more invasive procedures. As more and more physicians take interest in minimally invasive surgery, courses in cosmetic surgery techniques are becoming increasingly popular at the medical meetings of many specialties. Today, physicians have a much larger armamentarium of techniques and materials with which to improve facial contours, ameliorate wrinkles, and provide esthetic rejuvenation to the face. For a substance or device to be amenable for soft tissue augmentation in the medical community, it must meet certain criteria. It must have both a high "use" potential, producing cosmetically pleasing results with a minimum undesirable reactions, and have a low abuse potential in that widespread or incorrect or indiscriminate use would not result in significant morbidity. It must be nonteratogenic, noncarcinogenic, and nonmigratory. In addition, the agent must provide predictable, persistent correction through reproducible implantation techniques. Finally, the substance, agent or device must be approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, which assures purity, safety, and accessibility, as well as much-needed information regarding use. Having a thorough understanding of the filling agents available, their indications and contraindications, as well as having thorough knowledge of implant technique are vital in providing the patient with an esthetically pleasing result.

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 8 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003153955 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Cosmetic denervation with botulinum A exotoxin.
AUTHOR: Bouzouaya C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. C. Bouzouaya, 83 Avenue Mohamed V, 1002 Tunis, United States. chedly.b@planet.tn
SOURCE: International Journal of Cosmetic Surgery and Aesthetic Dermatology, (2002) Vol. 4, No. 4, pp. 265-268. .
ISSN: 1530-8200 CODEN: IJCSGJ
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Note
FILE SEGMENT: 013 Dermatology and Venereology
037 Drug Literature Index
030 Pharmacology
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Apr 2003
Last Updated on STN: 24 Apr 2003

AB Cosmetic denervaton has gained a lot of popularity in recent years, becoming the fifth most performed cosmetic procedure in the United States and a $100 million business. The cosmetic use of botulinium toxin has been very successful because it is safe, effective, time -effective, and a repeatable treatment for facial wrinkles.

L13 ANSWER 8 OF 8 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001421799 EMBASE Full-text

TITLE: [Botulinum toxin A in the therapy of mimic wrinkles]. BOTULINUMTOXIN A IN DER THERAPIE MIMISCHER GESICHTSFALTEN.

AUTHOR: Becker-Wegerich P.; Rauch L.; Ruzicka T.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. P. Becker-Wegerich, Abteilung fur Dermatologie, Heinrich-Heine-Univ. Dusseldorf, Moorenstrasse 5, 40225 Dusseldorf, Germany. Petra.Becker-Wegerich@uni-duesseldorf.de

SOURCE: H+G Zeitschrift fur Hautkrankheiten, (2001) Vol. 76, No. 10, pp. 659-669. .
Refs: 26
ISSN: 0301-0481 CODEN: ZHKRAJ

COUNTRY: Germany

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

FILE SEGMENT: 013 Dermatology and Venereology
020 Gerontology and Geriatrics
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles

LANGUAGE: German

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; German

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Dec 2001
Last Updated on STN: 20 Dec 2001

AB A variety of procedures to correct aging skin is available to aesthetical medicine. Concerning aesthetical and corrective dermatology in the late eighties the **neurotoxin** botulinum toxin A (BTA) revolutionized therapeutical opportunities of mimic wrinkles in particular regions of the face. The toxin is produced by clostridium botulinum and leads to a temporary smoothness of the mechanical components of the wrinkled areas by a reversible and pointed relaxation of muscles without stigmata of surgical intervention. The experiences of more than 20 years show, that apart from foudroyant clinical advances and recent scientific developments of different botulinum toxin serotypes there are a lot of new possibilities for their use or combination. This raises new and interesting questions. BTA facilitates a **time**-saving, safe, effective, satisfactory and non-invasive method for the treatment of mimic wrinkles and wrinkles of neck and decollete. Provided that the dermatologist is experienced and critical, the method is connected with little side effects and without functional loss. Dermatologists, working in aesthetical and corrective medicine, should have fundamental anatomic knowledge and should be aware of all injection techniques in order to come up to the patient's expectations and to guarantee their contentedness. The following survey summarizes the historical development, the mode of action as well as common and rare used injection techniques for BTA in the treatment of **wrinkles** of the upper **face**, neck and decollete.

SEARCH HISTORY

=> d his ful

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:10:18 ON 29 DEC 2006)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:10:32 ON 29 DEC 2006
E KANE MICHAEL/AU
L1 18 SEA ABB=ON "KANE MICHAEL"/AU
L2 1 SEA ABB=ON L1 AND ?WRINKLES?
L3 ANALYZE L2 1 CT : 2 TERMS

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:11:57 ON 29 DEC 2006
E NEUROTOXINS/CN
L4 1 SEA ABB=ON NEUROTOXINS/CN
E BOTOX/CN
L5 1 SEA ABB=ON BOTOX/CN
L6 1 SEA ABB=ON (BOTOX/CN OR "BOTOX COSMETIC"/CN)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:12:38 ON 29 DEC 2006
L7 17 SEA ABB=ON (L4 OR L6 OR ?NEUROTOXIN? OR ?BOTOX?) AND (?FACIAL? OR ?FACE?)(3A)?WRINKLE?
L8 5 SEA ABB=ON L7 AND (PRD<20020906 OR PD<20020906)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, JAPIO, JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:14:13 ON 29 DEC 2006
L9 84 SEA ABB=ON L7
L10 66 DUP REMOV L9 (18 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L11 0 SEA ABB=ON L10 AND ?TIME?(W) ?INTERVAL?
L12 0 SEA ABB=ON L10 AND ?TIME?(4A) ?INTERVAL?
L13 8 SEA ABB=ON L10 AND (?TIME? OR ?SCHEDULE?)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 13:15:54 ON 29 DEC 2006
L14 33 SEA ABB=ON L7 AND (PRD<20020906 OR PD<20020906)
L15 29 SEA ABB=ON L14 AND (?TIME? OR ?SCHEDULE?)

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 13:16:34 ON 29 DEC 2006
L16 33 DUP REMOV L8 L15 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

FILE HOME

FILE HCAPLUS

FILE COVERS 1907 - 29 Dec 2006 VOL 146 ISS 2
FILE LAST UPDATED: 28 Dec 2006 (20061228/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate

substance identification.

FILE REGISTRY
Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 28 DEC 2006 HIGHEST RN 916479-39-5
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 28 DEC 2006 HIGHEST RN 916479-39-5

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TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH June 30, 2006

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http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

FILE MEDLINE
FILE LAST UPDATED: 28 Dec 2006 (20061228/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

All regular MEDLINE updates from November 15 to December 16 have been added to MEDLINE, along with 2007 Medical Subject Headings (MeSH(R)) and 2007 tree numbers.

The annual reload will be available in early 2007.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE BIOSIS
FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 27 December 2006 (20061227/ED)

FILE EMBASE
FILE COVERS 1974 TO 29 Dec 2006 (20061229/ED)

EMBASE is now updated daily. SDI frequency remains weekly (default) and biweekly.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE JAPIO
FILE LAST UPDATED: 12 DEC 2006 <20061212/UP>
FILE COVERS APRIL 1973 TO AUGUST 31, 2006

>>> GRAPHIC IMAGES AVAILABLE <<<

>>> NEW IPC8 DATA AND FUNCTIONALITY NOW AVAILABLE IN FILE JAPIO.
SEE HELP CHANGE

AND
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc_reform.html <<<

FILE JICST-EPLUS
FILE COVERS 1985 TO 25 DEC 2006 (20061225/ED)

THE JICST-EPLUS FILE HAS BEEN RELOADED TO REFLECT THE 1999 CONTROLLED TERM (/CT) THESAURUS RELOAD.

FILE USPATFULL
FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 28 Dec 2006 (20061228/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 28 Dec 2006 (20061228/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US7155745
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2006294631
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 28 Dec 2006 (20061228/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 28 Dec 2006 (20061228/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Jun 2006
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Jun 2006